

**SOUTH KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**


AND

**CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR**

FOR THE

**YEAR 1946**

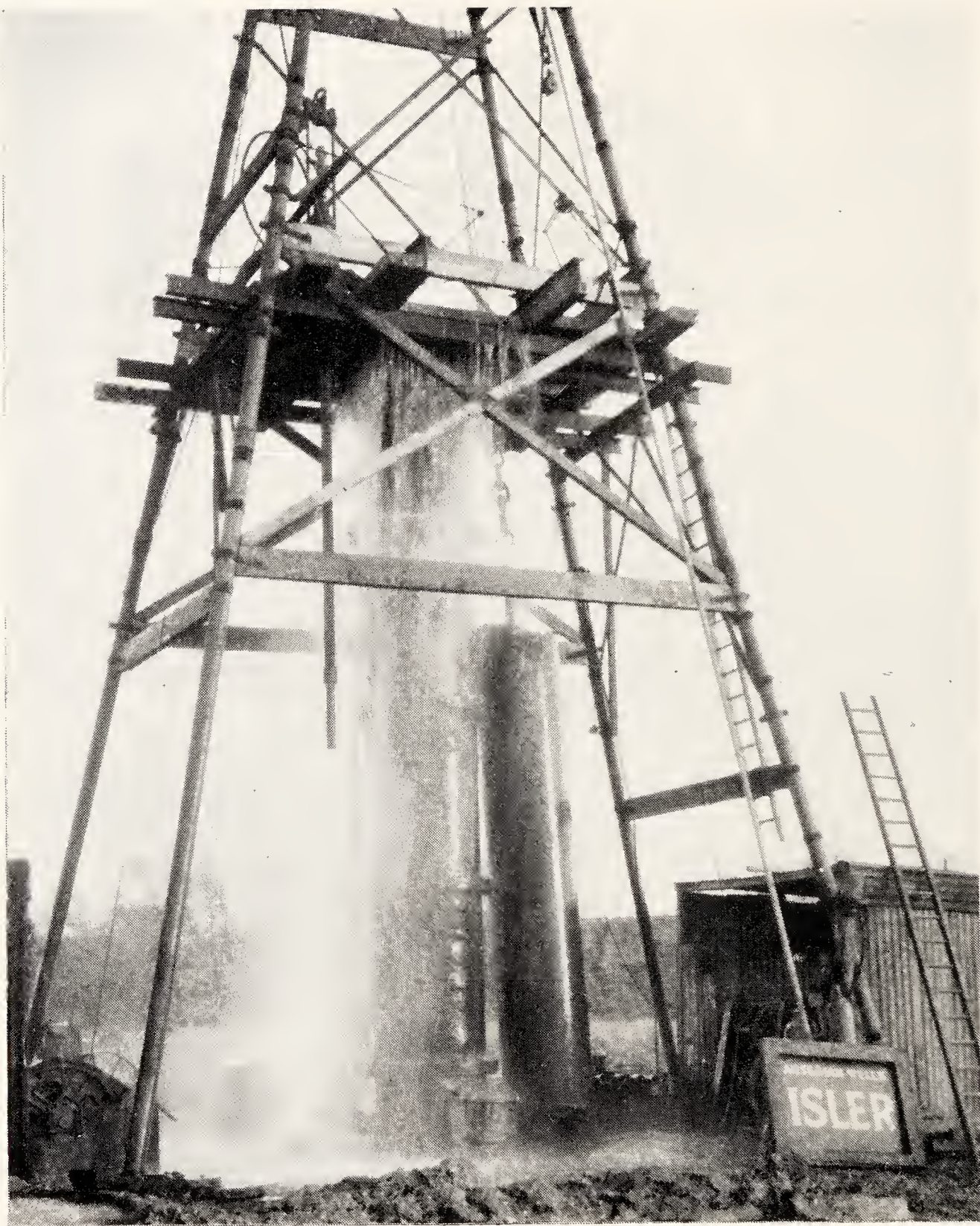




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The new bore, 3 feet in diameter, sunk by the Spalding Urban District Council at their Water Works at Bourne. This bore will serve the Middle Area of South Kesteven Rural District when the Council's new comprehensive Water Schemes are carried out.

(See Section C of the Report of the Medical Officer of Health).



# **SOUTH KESTIVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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## **Public Health Committee.**

*Chairman—*

Councillor C. W. Barrand

*Vice-Chairman—*

Councillor G. G. Crowson, J.P.

*Members —*

Councillor H. W. Bailey

Councillor the Rev. C. Letts

„ Mrs. C. A. Baker

„ the Rev. L. F. Pigott

„ K. Bates

„ A. W. Pratt

„ E. R. B. Binns, J.P.

„ G. Roberts

„ C. A. Blasson

„ G. Sandall

„ G. A. Charity

„ A. W. Sharman, J.P.

„ R. S. Cusden

„ J. L. Spence

„ the Hon. Mountjoy Fane

„ G. H. Taylor

„ C. H. Feneley, J.P.

„ the Hon. Mrs. D. N.  
Trollope-Bellew, J.P.

„ A. J. Freeman

„ T. G. Holmes

„ R. T. Willerton

„ H. Jessop

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## **STAFF OF THE**

## **Public Health Department.**

*Medical Officer of Health* J. A. Galletly, M.A., M.B., B.Chir. (Camb.)  
D.P.H.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector* - Walter A. Chivers, M.R. San. I., M.S.I.A.

*Additional Sanitary Inspectors*

J. G. Clements, M.R. San. I., M.S.I.A.

J. Hardy, A.R. San. I.

*Clerk* - - - J. E. Fisher-Smith

*Shorthand Typist* - - Miss Lorna M. Palmer

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*Clerk of the Council* - J. J. C. Goulder

SOUTH KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

*Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health  
and  
Chief Sanitary Inspector for the Year, 1946.*

To the  
Chairman and Members of the South Kesteven Rural District Council

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my report and that of your  
Chief Sanitary Inspector for 1946.

**Section A.            Statistics and Social Conditions.**

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	95,061
Population	...	...	...	...	14,191
Registrar General's figures for 1945			...	...	14,140
Number of inhabited houses	...		...	...	3,912
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£40,410
Sum represented by a 1d. rate...			...	...	£160

**Vital Statistics (not corrected by Registrar General).**

					Over 90	
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
Births	...	101	100	201	—	—
Deaths	...	58	53	111	1	5
Total Number of Births in 1945—289				Males 138	Females	151
Deaths from Puerperal Causes			...	...	...	—
„	Measles (all ages)		...	...	...	—
„	Whooping Cough		...	...	...	—
„	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				...	—

### ***Causes of Death.***

					M.	F.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	1
Nun-Pulmonary Tuberculosis			...	...	—	1
Cancer	...	...	...	...	5	6
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	6	6
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	17	15
Other Circulatory Diseases			...	...	6	9
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	7	2
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	1	2
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	—	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	2	—
Violent Causes	...	...	...	...	1	1
Senility	...	...	...	...	4	4
Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	9	5

### ***Section B. General Provisions of Health Services of the Area.***

1946 was a comparatively healthy year with no serious epidemic. This was very fortunate as the Isolation Hospital had to close down in the summer and has not been able to take in any cases of infectious disease since, although the Tuberculosis block has kept open, thanks partly to the Bourne V.A.D's. and partly to part time workers supplementing a skeleton permanent staff.

As the neighbouring Isolation Hospitals have had, and have similar difficulties, it would be impossible to cope with any epidemic of severe disease and the people would be back a generation, when they had to nurse their sick themselves.

The position as regards the provision of maternity beds was extremely difficult throughout the year.

Until women realise their civic responsibilities again, the position will not improve. It is not just a matter of better pay or better accommodation, it is the lack of vocation that permeates our people today.

The shortage of Doctors and District Nurses remains. Their difficulties are aggravated unnecessarily by the failure of authority to maintain priority to car replacement for their wheezing vehicles

Scabies has declined considerably, but there are a few consistently difficult families, more prevalent in this area than there used to be, who produce examples of Scabies, and lousy heads with impetiginous plagues, which are to be seen to be believed possible.

### **Section C.      *Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.***

The comprehensive Water and Sewerage schemes put forward by your Council still await Government sanction to proceed.

The Spalding Water Works bore situated in Bourne, a photograph of which appears prior to page 1, on which the middle area will depend, was successfully sunk in the Autum of 1946. Of three feet diameter this struck the permanent water table at 78 feet, and water rose to 20 feet above surface. The discharge at ground level was 3,720,000 gallons every 24 hours.

Water samples are regularly taken and pollution has been found with disturbing frequency.

Warning notices are duly posted and until the new scheme is functioning that is all there is to be done about it.

As regards Sewerage I would endorse most strongly your Chief Sanitary Inspector's plea for the Morton and Thurlby scheme.

### **Section D.                      *Housing.***

Full details will be found in your Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

Progress has been disappointingly slow in the erection of new houses, though I am certain that the Council's decision not to build temporary ones is right.

### **Section E.      *Inspection and Supervision of Food.***

A detailed report will be found in your Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

More work has been done on Milk supplies. This work becomes increasingly important. The disadvantages of divided responsibility for milk production must be offset by close co-operation between the various officers.



## Analysis of Cases of Infectious Diseases under age groups.

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Dysentery
0—1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
1—2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
2—3	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
3—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
4—5	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
5—10	5	—	—	1	—	—	26	—	1	1
10—15	1	—	—	2	—	—	13	—	—	1
15—20	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
20—35	1	—	4	2	—	—	4	—	—	1
35—45	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	1
45—65	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Totals	13	1	5	6	—	1	68	3	4	4
Admitted to Hospital	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

### Cancer Deaths.

			Died at home		Died away at Hospitals Institutions, etc.	
			Ages		Ages	
			M	F	M	F
Liver	...	...	—	87	—	—
Lung	...	...	65	—	—	37
Colon	...	...	74	73	—	—
			—	79	—	—
Prostrate	...	...	75	—	—	—
Stomach	...	...	78	69	—	—
Pancreas	...	...	79	—	—	—
Breast	...	...	—	54	—	—
Bowel	...	...	—	79	—	—
Mediastinum	...	...	—	—	57	—
Cæcum	...	...	—	—	—	69
Vulva	...	...	—	—	—	60
Total Number of Cases...			5	6	1	3

### Diphtheria Prophylaxis.

Under 5—142                      5—15—Figures not available

### Scabies and Lice Cases dealt with.

			Clinic	Home
Scabies	...	...	41	35
Lice	...	...	6	36

## ***Tuberculosis.***

### New Cases and Mortality during 1946.

Age Periods		NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1	...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
1—2	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2—5	...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5—15	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15—25	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25—30	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35—45	...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45—55	...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
55—65	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

I wish to thank my fellow officials for their constant and willing help at all times.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. GALLETLY,

Medical Officer of Health

# SOUTH KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,

41, NORTH STREET,

BOURNE, LINCS.

February, 1947

To the

*Chairman and Members of the South Kesteven Rural District Council*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you the following Report regarding the work carried out by your Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1946.

## **1. Statistics.**

Total number of inspections made	...	3515
Number of sanitary works completed	...	194
Number of letters and notices despatched	...	2485

## **2. Details of Visits.**

Water Supplies	88	Refuse Collection & Disposal	40
Drainage	491	Building Inspections	100
Stables and Piggeries	3	Salvage	6
Fried Fish Shops	4	Building Licences	601
Shops	6	Housing Inspections	863
Bakehouses	8	Infectious Diseases	3
Slaughterhouses	303	Cowsheds and Dairies	198
Water Samples	35	Ice Cream Premises	15
Milk Samples	23	Drain Tests	22
Petroleum Acts	45	Miscellaneous Visits	661

## **3. Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies.**

(a) *Milk.* As a result of the appointment of additional staff during the year, it has been found possible to devote more time to the most important work of supervision of milk supplies, and 198 inspections of cowsheds and dairies have been made during 1946.

Largely due to the efforts of your Sanitary Inspectors several cowsheds were reconstructed during the year. The number of producers of Accredited milk has increased to 4, and there are also 9 tuberculin-tested herds in this Rural District.

23 samples of milk were taken during the year from producers in the district and submitted for biological examination. 22 samples were found to be free from tubercle bacilli and 1 positive.



Details of this positive result were submitted immediately through the Kesteven County Council, to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries at Sleaford, who caused the herd in question to be examined. One cow was found to be a reactor, and, upon being slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, the carcase and all offals were condemned for Generalised Tuberculosis. Information has since been received that after further examination, the remainder of the herd has been pronounced free from tubercle bacilli. In view of this case, it is gratifying to know that the scheme of submitting samples of milk for biological examination, sponsored by the Kesteven County Council, through the various local authorities, has been justified in that the milk from at least one tuberculous cow ceased to be sold for human consumption.

(b) *Meat and Other Foods.* In conjunction with the Bourne Urban District Council, 100% inspection of all animals passing through the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse at Bourne has been carried out during the year.

Whatever controls are relaxed when it is no longer necessary for meat to be rationed, it is to be hoped that the present control of centralised slaughtering has come to stay, ensuring as it does that the nation's meat supply is wholesome and free from disease.

The following animals, a total of 4254, were inspected at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse, Bourne, during the year—

Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
22	462	252	218	223	2884	193

As a result of such inspections, the following unsound food was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed :—

2 bullocks' carcases and all offals	1132 lbs.	T.B. with Emaciation
9 cows' carcases and all offals	4720	„ „
3 pigs' carcases and all offals	550	„ Swine Erysipelas
4 bullocks' carcases and all offals	3208	„ Generalised T.B.
2 heifers' carcases and all offals	1294	„ „
16 cows' carcases and all offals	11761	„ „
1 calf's carcase and all offals	258	„ „
1 pig's carcase and all offals	114	„ „
1 calf's carcase and all offals	40	„ Pyæmia
1 calf's carcase and all offals	84	„ Dropsy
4 sheep's carcases and all offals	244	„ Emaciation & Dropsy
2 cows' carcases and all offals	876	„ „
6 sheep's carcases and all offals	353	„ „
1 bullock's carcase and all offals	547	„ General Dropsy
3 sheep's carcases and all offals	150	„ „
1 bullock's carcase and all offals	310	„ Emaciation
2 sheep's carcases and all offals	110	„ „

2 sheep's carcasses and all offals	238	„	Dystokia
1 bullock's carcass and all offals	543	„	Septicaemia
1 heifer's carcass and all offals	531	„	„
1 cow's carcass and all offals	658	„	„
1 sheep's carcass and all offals	69	„	Moribund
2 cows' carcasses and all offals	1513	„	„
3 bullocks' carcasses and all offals	1738	„	„
1 sheep's carcass and all offals	70	„	Fevered
1 cow's carcass and all offals	582	„	„
1 pig's carcass and all offals	474	„	„
1 cow's carcass and all offals	920	„	Acute Fever
1 cow's carcass and all offals	658	„	„ and T. B
1 pig's carcass and all offals	119	„	Septic Pneumonia
2 sheep's carcasses and all offals	170	„	„
1 pig's carcass and all offals	352	„	Pneumonia
1 cow's carcass and all offals	567	„	Septic Metritis
1 cow's carcass and all offals	824	„	Septic Metritis and Medicine Taint
5 calves' carcasses and all offals	316	„	Joint Ill
2 calves' carcasses and all offals	125	„	Immaturity
1 sheep's carcass and all offals	51	„	Gangrenous Pneumonia
1 bullock's carcass and all offals	631	„	Dysphagia
1 sheep's carcass and all offals	83	„	Broken Leg with Gangrene
1 cow's carcass and all offals	700	„	Septic Mastitis
1 heifer's carcass and all offals	619	„	Septic Myocarditis
1 bullock's carcass and all offals	757	„	Septic Pericarditis
Parts of carcasses and various offals of all food animals	18555	„	Various Diseases too numerous to record individually

Total weight of unsound food voluntarily surrendered and destroyed—

25 Tons 14 Cwts. 1 qr. 18 lbs.

#### 4. Housing.

Due to the increase of work in the Department brought about by the Control of Civil Building, it has not been possible to carry out as many inspections in connection with the Rural Housing Survey as one would have wished and the work had to be discontinued for several months during the early part of the year. With the appointment of another Sanitary Inspector during the year, however, progress was resumed and a total of 554 houses were inspected and categorised during 1946. It is hoped that by the end of 1947, the preliminary survey will be nearing completion, and the information obtained will be of inestimable value to the Council in deciding the housing needs of the district during the next few years.

The following table gives details of the houses inspected during the year and it also furnishes an accumulative statistical summary of the information obtained to date.

## Rural Housing Survey, 1946

VILLAGE	Categorisation of Houses					Premises not Categorised	Total Houses Inspected
	1	2	3	4	5		
Corby	31	7	115	1	26	5	185
Castle Bytham	1				1		2
Counthorpe & Creeton		1	23	8		2	34
Hacconby				1	1		2
Horbling	3	1	33	5	12		54
Langtoft	2	1	16				19
Little Bytham	2		9				11
Market Deeping	36	8	117	1	60	14	236
Morton				5	1		6
Swinstead					4		4
West Deeping					1		1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>554</b>
Plus previous Inspections	64	47	626	120	295	25	1177
<b>Totals to 31st December, 1946</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1731</b>

The fact that 401 dwelling-houses, out of a total number inspected to date of 1731, or approximately 25%, have been placed in Category 5, reveals the extent to which rural housing has been neglected. It is also startling to note that 939 or more than 50% of the houses inspected have been placed in Category 3, which means that they require major works of reconstruction to bring them up to Category 1.

It is quite evident that the work entailed in providing the agricultural worker with those amenities and comforts so essential to a decent standard of living is of such magnitude that the Council and its Public Health Officers will be faced with a vast amount of housing work for many years to come.

It is equally evident that unless financial assistance is given to property owners in rural districts towards the costs of works of reconstruction of agricultural workers' cottages, either by the re-introduction of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts or by increase in rents of such cottages, the high ideals visualised in the Hobhouse Report on Rural Housing cannot possibly be attained.



## **5. *Drainage.***

The past year has demonstrated again how deplorable are the sewage outfalls in the majority of the villages in this area, and has proved again that many of the sewers are antiquated, badly constructed and inadequate for their purpose.

Your Sanitary Inspectors have a feeling of frustration in dealing with complaints of defective sewers, which of necessity, have had to be patched up repeatedly during the past year, and it is earnestly hoped that the Council's proposals to provide new sewerage schemes for the Villages of Horbling, Billingborough, Corby, Baston, Langtoft, Market Deeping and Deeping St. James, will receive Ministry of Health sanction and a high percentage of financial assistance at an early date, so that the many conditions prejudicial and dangerous to public health will be obviated at the earliest possible moment.

I must again draw attention to the lack of satisfactory sewage disposal systems for Morton and Thurlby which are two of the largest villages in the district, and would strongly advise co-operation with the Bourne Urban District Council in providing a joint sewage disposal works for the Urban District and the two Rural Parishes.

All complaints of nuisances arising from defective or choked drainage have been dealt with during the year, and watercourses in 19 parishes were rodded and/or cleansed.

## **6. *Refuse Collection and Disposal.***

The new Scheme of Refuse Collection and Disposal instituted by the Council on the 18th June, 1946, has satisfied a long-felt need, and whilst collections were comparatively light at the commencement of the service, it was found towards the end of the year, that more and more householders were taking advantage of the facilities provided by the Council.

On account of the cost, the service had to be confined to kerb-side collection of household refuse, but on the whole this system has worked satisfactorily except for the occasions when inclement weather or a breakdown of the refuse freighter has caused collections to be delayed or missed.

The contractors concerned (Messrs. H. S. Manley & Co. of Letchworth) have demonstrated their willingness to co-operate with the Council in every possible way within reason, and breakdowns have been attended to with the utmost speed and efficiency. Complaints received regarding non-collection of refuse, salvage, etc., have been due largely to labour problems rather than to the fault of the Contractors, and frank consultations with representatives of the firm concerned have taken place on several occasions with a view to improving the service provided.

It is hoped that eventually the Council will see its way clear to to give a fortnightly collection service to the smaller villages, which at present are visited monthly, similar to that provided for the larger villages.

As the Council is still under direction by the Government to collect salvage, one disquieting feature of the new scheme has been the breakdown in salvage collections. The Council had a record of which it could be justly proud during the war years when salvage was collected by direct labour, and it is a matter for regret that the good work done by the Council in this respect has not been continued in the new Scheme. Here again, the trouble has been due to labour problems, but it is hoped that consultations which took place with the Contractors towards the end of the year will lead to an improvement in this respect during 1947.

The Council's direct labour scheme of salvage collection carried out in conjunction with the Women's Voluntary Services came to an end when the new Scheme of Refuse Collection was instituted, and too high a tribute cannot be paid to the sterling work of the W.V.S. Village Salvage Officers, under the energetic and capable leadership of Mrs. D. R. Lowther (County Organiser) and Mrs. E. M. Williams (Salvage Secretary South Kesteven), and to the salvage stewards, school teachers and school children, all of whom helped to make South Kesteven's Salvage Scheme one of the most efficient in the County.

Details of materials collected and sold during the year are as follows :—

Materials		Weight			Cash realised		
		Tons	Cwt.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
1.	PAPER, etc.						
	(a) Cardboard	...	3	10 84	22	10	11
	(b) Mixed Waste	...	5	1 84	32	8	7
	(c) Magazines and Books	...	1	9 0	10	3	0
	(d) Newsprint	...		7 0	2	19	6
	(e) Kraft Brown	...		56		3	6
	(f) Lime Bags	...	1	15 56	11	10	9
	(g) Selected Waste	...		18 56	6	9	6
2	MIXED RAGS	...		8 28	4	2	7
3	SACKING	...		6 56	1	5	11
4	BONES	...		14 0	3	13	6
5	SCRAP IRON	...		10 0	1	0	0
6	BOTTLES AND JARS	...	2	0 0	4	0	0
Totals		...	17	1 84	100	7	9

It is interesting to note, that since the Council instituted a Salvage Scheme in July, 1940, in six years of salvage work 646 tons 17 $\frac{1}{4}$  cwts. of salvage collected by the Council, realised in cash £3050 3s. 6d.



## 7. *Water Supplies.*

The Council's proposals to provide a piped supply of water over the whole area at a cost of £62,500 on 1939 prices were the subject of a Ministry of Health Enquiry, on the 2nd October, 1946, and formal approval has now been given for the necessary works to be carried out.

The Council's Consulting Engineers are now proceeding with preparations of the necessary details with a view to advertising for tenders, and it is to be hoped that the works will be commenced in the near future.

In the meantime, routine samples from the supplies at the fifteen separate water installations owned by the Council have been taken for chemical and bacteriological analyses, and in four cases, the supply has been found to be polluted. Repeat samples have proved that in all four cases at Uffington, Corby, Stainfield and Swayfield, the contamination has been found in the bores, and it seems very probable that this pollution is not local but is present in the water-bearing strata. Corby and Swayfield supplies were found to be polluted last year, but Uffington and Stainfield, both of which are deep bores, have become contaminated this year. Warning notices have been posted in all four villages, drawing the attention of the inhabitants to the pollution, and strongly advising the householders to boil all water used for drinking purposes.

### WATER SAMPLES

From Council's Installations	30
(a) Number found to be satisfactory	17
(b)               ,,               polluted	13
From private bores, wells, etc.	29
(a) Number found to be satisfactory	8
(b)               ,,               polluted	21

Notices were served upon the owners of private bores, wells, etc. found to be polluted, requesting them either to take a supply from the Council's mains where possible, or to take the necessary action to remedy the pollution or provide an alternative supply where the Council's water is not available.

The water supply of the area cannot be considered to be generally satisfactory as to quality in view of the results obtained from the 59 samples taken, 34 of which have been found to be polluted. Whilst the quantity of water obtained from the Council's 16 water installations is satisfactory on the whole, emergency measures have to be taken at times in order to supply householders on account of breakdowns of the pumping plants, some of which are not efficient.

Details of the number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains (a) direct to houses, and (b) by means of stand-pipes, are as follows :—



Village	Number of houses supplied	
	(a) Direct	(b) by stand-pipes
Aslackby and Laughton	... 23	32
Barholm and Stowe	... 3	8
Baston	... 35	26
Billingborough	... 63	97
Braceborough and Wilsthorpe	... 10	6
Bytham, Castle	... 70	55
Bytham, Little	... 16	58
Corby	... 102	59
Counthorpe and Creeton	... 14	8
Deeping St. James	... 222	126
Deeping, Market	... 217	48
Deeping, West	... 30	23
Dowsby	... 17	17
Folkingham	... 27	61
Greatford	... 11	11
Hacconby	... 41	8
Horbling	... 10	—
Kirkby Underwood	... 17	14
Langtoft	... 40	15
Morton	... 86	97
Pointon and Sempringham	... 12	15
Rippingale	... 48	23
Swayfield	... 32	10
Swinstead	... 4	56
Tallington	... 25	16
Thurlby	... 102	49
Manthorpe	... 9	—
Uffington	... 37	21
Totals ... 1323		959

Bridge End, Millthorpe, Little Dowsby, Hawthorpe, Bulby, Scottlethorpe, Aunby, Holywell, Lound and Carlby are all small hamlets relying on springs and shallow wells, and having no piped supply. Edenham, though somewhat larger, is supplied by wells, only one of which is said to give a satisfactory yield. (The Council submitted a scheme for the parish of Edenham to the Ministry of Health in 1938, and this was duly approved, but delay arose owing to negotiations with the Kesteven County Council, as to the making of a grant, and the position being still undefined at the outbreak of hostilities, the scheme was deferred).

Elsthorpe, Careby, Toft and Witham-on-the-Hill all have piped supplies of greater or less extent, drawing from bores or springs and delivering to taps or stand pipes, a limited number of properties being also connected in one or two of the villages.

Irnham and Grimsthorpe are on Estate Supplies and are fed by means of a pump drawing from a borehole and a spring respectively in the grounds of Irnham Hall and Grimsthorpe Castle. In each instance the pump delivers to a small reservoir from which the water is piped to the big house and to the village.

## **8. Control of Civil Building.**

The investigation of applications for building licences has taken up a large amount of the time of the Council's Sanitary Inspectors as will be noted from the fact that 601 visits were made in connection therewith.

The Council's Building Licences Sub-Committee (Councillors C. W. Barrand, E. B. Binns and G. G. Crowson) have also devoted a considerable amount of time to the investigation of applications for licences exceeding £100 in cost, and, on the whole, the work has proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily.

From the Sanitary Inspector's point of view, it is to be greatly regretted that the present situation in connection with building works means that repairs to rural cottages, which have been neglected for so many years, have to be curtailed.

## **9. Building Inspections.**

Despite the restrictions imposed by the Defence Regulations concerning the Control of Civil Building, the Council's Plans Committee, during the past year, have dealt with an average of approximately 20 plans per month, and your Officers have carried out 100 inspections of building works in progress and have examined and tested 22 new drainage schemes.

In conclusion, I wish to thank my fellow Officials and Members of the Council for their courtesy and co-operation extended to me during the year in the discharge of the many and varied duties of the Public Health Department.

I would also take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the loyal and efficient assistance I have received from your two additional Sanitary Inspectors (Messrs J. G. Clements and J. Hardy), from the Clerk in the office (Mr. J. E. Fisher-Smith) who has recently returned from war service in the Royal Navy, and from my shorthand typist (Miss L. M. Palmer) without whose conscientious and efficient service I could not have carried out the increasing administrative work of the Department.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WALTER A. CHIVERS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.





